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HONOLULU, H. I., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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"I take pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I derived from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered from eruptions on my face of a very irritating and vexatious nature. For a considerable time I experimented with various so-called blood medicines, but without any alleviation of my trouble. At last, your famous Sarsaparilla being strongly recommended to me, I began to use it, and after taking two bottles it was most gratifying to see and feel the effect in allaying the irritation and reducing the eruptions. When I had used three bottles the eruptions disappeared altogether, without leaving a mark on my face, and I have never been troubled with anything of the kind since."

**AYER'S  
SARSAPARILLA**  
Sold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.  
Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

Something Interesting!

Imports of Champagne In-  
to the United States,

FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 1895.

	Cases.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s extra dry	30,831
Pommery & Greno	11,798
Moet & Chandon	9,608
Heidsieck & Co., (dry Monopole)	7,501
Louis Roederer	3,438
Ruinart	3,136
Perrier Jouet	3,286
Irroy & Co.	1,785
Vve. Clicquot	2,378
Bouche Sec	992
Delbeck & Co.	728
St. Marceux	334
Krug & Co.	270
Chas. Heidsieck	355
Various	5,419
Total	81,859

COMPILED FROM CUSTOM  
HOUSE RECORDS.

Macfarlane &amp; Co.,

Sole Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co.  
for the Hawaiian Islands.  
(24-4)

## LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

NOTICES OF NEW BILLS GIVEN  
IN THE SENATE.Synopsis of Minister Damon's Bill  
to Regulate the Collection of Taxes  
--House Proceedings.

11TH DAY, MARCH 4TH.

## THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Senator Horner this morning in the absence of the president and vice-president. After prayer by the chaplain a call of the roll showed only seven Senators present, whereupon a recess was taken till 1:30 p. m.

Senators Kauhane and McCandless making their appearance before the Senators dispersed, the motion for a recess was reconsidered and the roll recalled, nine Senators answering to their names.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Minister Damon presented a detailed statement of the expenses of cholera epidemic as required by the constitution, showing that the Council of State had appropriated the sum of \$60,000 for the purpose. The detailed expenses were:

Advertising and printing	\$ 2,121 60
Claims for crops destroyed	4,139 50
Claims for property destroyed	4,776 50
Clothing and dry goods	1,085 02
Clothing and goods to replace articles destroyed	1,431 78
Fumigating plant	7,099 73
Hilo, Wailuku and Kauai quarantine	1,107 70
Horses, expressage and hack hire	6,733 69
Incidentals	6,531 82
Lumber and building materials	2,372 28
Pay Rolls	16,289 90
Provisions and Supplies	5,791 77
Water pipes and fittings	518 71

\$60,000 00

A communication was received from the House stating that Senate bill No. 2, relating to current accounts, had passed its third reading.

Senator Brown of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills reported that Senate Bills 2 and 3, relating to the fiscal period and current accounts, had been presented to the President for his signature.

Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending Section 2 of Chapter 80 and Section 4 of Act 3 of the laws of 1895, relating to the restriction of Chinese immigration.

Attorney-General Smith gave notice of a bill to amend Section 35 of Chapter 72 of the Laws of 1892 relating to the payment of damages incurred by the condemnation of land required for the opening of new streets.

Minister Damon under suspension of the rules introduced a bill relating to internal taxes and amending Chapter 61 of the Laws of 1892. The Minister presented the following memorandum of changes from the existing tax law now submitted:

"1—One main change is in the re-arrangement of the law, placing the sections in logical sequence as to subject matter and by placing all sections relating to the same subject matter together, thereby greatly facilitating reference to the Statute.

"The order in which the subjects treated of come in the Statute is as follows:

"(1) Taxation Divisions.  
This will be of special convenience as the sections referring to the different date upon which the different acts must be done are scattered all through the law.  
"(3) Sections describing the

different kinds of taxes and disposition of the special taxes, road and school taxes.

"(4) Definitions of different kinds of property and the respective bases of assessment and valuation of the same.

"(5) Exemptions from taxation.

"(6) Appointment and removal and bonds of Assessors.

"(7) Powers and duties of Assessors.

"(8) Board of Equalization.

"(9) Time and method of assessments.

"(10) Appeals and appeal courts.

"(11) General provisions.

"2—A running index of subjects runs throughout the law, facilitating reference thereto.

"3—The principal change in the law is the change in dates of assessment and all succeeding operations.

"The date of assessment has been changed from July 1st to January 1st on all property except growing rice, which is assessed as of April 1.

"Corresponding changes have been made in all the other dates with respect to taxation. The time for making up assessments has heretofore been found to be too short to do accurate work and the time has therefore been extended to July 1st.

"Appeals may be taken at any time between the 1st and 20th of July. The appeal courts will sit between the 1st and 20th of August.

"Taxes will become due on the 1st of September and become delinquent on the 15th day of November instead of the 15th day of December as under the existing law.

"It will be noticed that although the assessment of taxes has been put back for six months the date for collection of the same has been retrograded only one month, so that there will be a requirement to pay taxes only one month earlier than was required under the old law.

"4—Carriage taxes heretofore payable into the general treasury are combined with the cart and dray tax as a part of the road tax, there being no reason why a difference should be made between the two.

"5—The tax on female dogs is raised to three dollars as a deterrent to increase of worthless dogs, which on several of the islands are so serious a menace to the sheep industry as to almost cause its abandonment. Dogs are also required to wear their tags all the year instead of for six months only.

"6—The exemption from personal taxes heretofore accorded to firemen and soldiers is limited to volunteer soldiers. There does not seem to be any good reason why persons employed in the Military and Fire Departments of the Government and receiving fair salaries therefor should be exempt from personal taxes, while other employees of the Government receiving salaries on practically the same scale should be subjected thereto."

On motion the bill was read the first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Minister Damon also gave notice of a bill to amend the existing law relating to certain licenses.

At 10:40 the Senate adjourned.

12TH DAY, MARCH 4TH.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Naone, after the opening routine, presented the report of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

Rep. Richards reported that the bill relating to the beginning of the biennial period and the temporary loans bill had been presented to President Dole for his signature. Also, that the laundries bill was prepared for third reading and the District Court records bill printed.

The bill providing \$15,000 for expenses of the session, passed by

Continued on 8th Page.

## THE FIRST PLANTATION

STARTED AT KOLOA, KAUAI,  
SIXTY YEARS AGO.William Hooper of Ladd & Co. was  
the Pioneer—Ruin of the  
Company.

There is an illustrated article on "The First Plantation on the Hawaiian Group" in the San Francisco Chronicle of February 16. The information was evidently obtained from Col. William C. Little of Oakland, a stepson of William Hooper, who arrived here by the brig Velocity from Boston on January 25, 1835.

Hooper associated himself with P. A. Brinsmade and William Ladd under the firm name of Ladd & Co., and, according to a

diary he preserved, he laid out a piece of land, supposed to contain twelve acres, at Koloa, island of Kauai, on September 12, 1835, for cane cultivation. At the same time he obtained from the Governor of Kauai the use of twenty-five natives, at \$2 each a month, to assist him in the work. When the natives discovered that the chiefs were to pay them and not Hooper, they spent most of the

counterfeit the papers I issue for dollars.

At that time there was no coin in circulation on the island. Hooper issued scrip, which served all the purposes of currency, and was, in fact, known as "Kauai currency." It was issued in three denominations—"Hapahua" represented 50 cents, "Hapaha" was 25 cents, "Hapawala" was worth 12½ cents. This currency was issued only to the natives employed on the Koloa plantation, and it was redeemable at the plantation store in merchandise, thus answering all the purposes of coin in trade. Some specimens of this curious currency are retained in Colonel Little's possession.

The anniversary of the independence of the United States that year was celebrated by a dinner of salt beef, at which "Mr. Charlton, the English Consul," was present. The workmen completed the dam at 12 o'clock and spent the remainder of the day planting kalotops.

At the close of the first year's operations, Hooper summed up the situation as follows:

Just a year ago today since I commenced to work on this plantation, during which I have had more annoyance from the chiefs and difficulties with the natives (from the fact of this land being the first that has ever been cultivated on the plan of free labor at the islands) than I ever thought it possible for a white man to bear. Nevertheless, I have succeeded in



THE FIRST SUGAR MILL IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

third day in idleness. As an inducement Hooper offered them one real each, and they sprang to their work and at sundown finished their start. The diary shows that he had much trouble later in keeping the men at work. Below are some extracts from the diary and the Chronicle's article:

On February 12th Hooper says he called all the natives together to hear their "mannau." He found some of them were in bad humor, and "removed it by giving each a shirt." "Gave one lazy fellow," he writes, "his walking papers. He did not wish to go, but offered a hog to remove the hewa."

March was spent in preparing to plant some coffee and in getting out logs from the mountains for building purposes. A new dwelling-house was completed. April was spent in planting cane. In this month cucumber and white mulberry seeds were received from America and put in the ground. Ground was also broken for a sugar mill dam.

April 19th—Mr. Deadman building flames. Natives transplanting coffee.

May 3, 1835—Built in part a fence around coffee; built a water course; planted Irish potatoes and various seeds.

May 4th—Gave all my natives the remainder of the week to plant for themselves, employing transient ones to plant Irish potatoes.

May 9th—Commenced with forty men to build a dam for a sugar mill to go by water power. Olappa's and Hoku Ko's men did not work today. Five men still making fence around coffee.

May 21st—The carpenters employed on mill; men not to work; evening had a long conversation with the servants to learn the language.

June 10th—Being Saturday, natives to work on their own land; some natives have attempted to

bringing about a plan which, if followed up by the foreign residents, will, eventually, emancipate the natives from the miserable system of cheap labor, which has ever existed at these islands, and which, if not broken up, will be an effectual preventive to the progress of civilization, industry and national prosperity.

At the present time the will of the chiefs is law and every native is liable to lose all his property at the mere order of the chief. The natives have no encouragement to cultivate the land from the simple fact that they have none to cultivate, and should by chance a native succeed in raising anything on the land he holds in care for the chief, of any value, it will be surely taken from him. Consequently there is no inducement whatever for natives to raise more than their daily food. The tract of land in Koloa was, after much painstaking, obtained from the Government for the purpose of breaking up the system aforesaid, or in other words, to serve as an entering wedge, hoping that others would follow and finally upset the whole system.

The natives on this land are paid 12½ cents per day and their food found them, and there is also paid to the Government by the lessees a tax of 25 cents per month for each native. During the year have been erected:

Twenty houses for natives;  
One house for superintendent, 50 by 30 feet, with cookhouse;  
One carpenter shop;  
One blacksmith shop;  
One mill dam and sugar mill by water power;  
One sugarhouse, 70 by 20 feet.  
One boiling-house (now going up).

One bridge.  
Five thousand coffee trees planted and fenced in; twenty-five acres of cane planted.

Forty-eight taro patches put in order.

Five thousand banana trees put in order.  
There is now growing on the plantation the bi tree, introduced from the Society Islands—orange, citron, lime, fig, grape, mulberry. Great has been the exertion, but little has been done. The Sandwich Islanders are, alas, only Indians, and sometimes I think they always will so be.

A few years later after the French threat to take the islands, the Government, fearing that some European power might again attempt their occupation, entered into compact with Ladd & Co. to lease to them for 100 years all the then unoccupied crown lands with the proviso that Ladd & Co. would enlist some foreign capital and company and thereby insure a protectorate of the group. Mr. Brinsmade went to Europe for that purpose, and after much trouble and expense succeeded in forming a company in Belgium, and the famous "Belgian contract" was concluded. Just at this time the islands were seized by the British, but were finally restored by Admiral Thomas (the Chronicle erroneously gives the name as Admiral Seymour), of the instance of his Government. Then followed the tripartite alliance of the United States, England and France, guaranteeing the independence of the islands. Upon the receipt of this news Dr. Judd, a missionary physician and Prime Minister to Kamehameha, set about to accomplish the ruin of Ladd & Co. He succeeded too well. The result was the breaking up of Ladd & Co., the destruction of the Belgian scheme and the complete ruin of the members of the firm of Ladd & Co.

A claim for damages was filed and pressed by Ladd & Co. until all their resources were exhausted, after which one by one they sought other climes to redeem their fortunes.

Messrs. Ladd and Brinsmade died poor. Mr. Hooper came to California in 1849, and became a partner in the house of Cross, Hobson & Co. Here he made another fortune, which was lost in the great fire of 1851. He was the first president of the Chamber of Commerce of this city and was secretary of the Board of Funded Debt Commission from its inception, which position he faithfully filled up to the time of his death. He also filled the position of City Treasurer during Judge Coon's terms of office as Mayor. The celebrated claim of Ladd & Co. against the Sandwich Island Government lay dormant till about eight years ago, when the heirs of Ladd, Hooper and Brinsmade took up the case and have ever since been trying to get a settlement through the United States Government.

## Concert at the Hotel.

Through the courtesy of Minister Cooper, the Hawaiian Band will give a complimentary concert at the Hawaiian Hotel to General Warfield, Sargeon Munn, Lieutenants Lissak, Treat and Newcombe tonight. Following is the program:

## PART I.

1. Introduction—"America".....Reeves
2. Overture—"Zampa".....Herold
3. Finale—"Carmen".....Bizet
4. "Reminiscences of Verdi".....Godfrey

## PART II.

5. "Recollection of the War".....Boyer
  6. Waltz—"Paradise of the Pacific".....Berger
  7. Fantasia—"Mill in the Forest".....Ellenberg
  8. March—"Liberty Bell".....Souza
- The Star Spangled Banner.  
Hawaii Poet.

## The Steamer Edition.

The steamer Alameda is due from the Colonies tomorrow. The present number of this paper contains all the news of the islands since the departure of the Australia on February 26th. Mail a copy of it to your friends abroad.

Brown & Kubey have for sale a complete line of watches, clocks, cutlery and solid and plated jewelry of every description, that they are selling at reasonable prices.